

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 83, THE
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2002

MARCH 27, 2001.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 100]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 100, by a non-record vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for consideration of H. Con. Res. 83, the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2002, under a structured rule. The rule provides 40 minutes of additional general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget.

The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution. The rule makes in order the concurrent resolution, as modified by the amendment printed in part A of this report.

The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in part B of this report which may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to amendment. All points of order against the amendments are waived except that, if an amendment in the nature of a substitute is adopted, it is not in order to consider further substitutes.

The rule provides, upon the conclusion of consideration of the concurrent resolution for amendment, for a final period of general debate not to exceed 10 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Budget.

The rule also permits the chairman of the Committee on the Budget to offer amendments in the House to achieve mathematical consistency pursuant to section 305(a)(5) of the Budget Act. Finally, the rule provides that the concurrent resolution shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question of its adoption.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to clause 3(b) of House rule XIII the results of each record vote on an amendment or motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and against, are printed below:

Rules Committee record vote No. 7

Date: March 27, 2001.

Measure: H. Con. Res. 83, the Concurrent Budget Resolution for Fiscal Year 2002.

Motion by: Ms. Slaughter.

Summary of motion: Make in order an amendment by Rep. Capuano, which increases the energy funding in Function 270 by \$700 million in 2002, which will allow for doubling of the weatherization assistance program and for a 10 percent increase in solar, renewables, and conservation programs. The amendment also increases Function 600 by \$1.7 billion in 2002, which will allow for an increase in the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Results: Rejected 2 to 7.

Vote by Member: Goss—Nay; Linder—Nay; Pryce—Nay; Diaz-Balart—Nay; Hastings—Nay; Sessions—Nay; Frost—Yea; Slaughter—Yea; Dreier—Nay.

AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER UNDER THE RULE

Part A—Amendment to be considered as adopted

The amendment authorizes the Appropriations Committee chairman to adjust the 302(b) allocations for appropriations for emergencies. Clarifies that the strategic reserve fund could be used to finance Medicare reform and a prescription drug benefit. Clarifies that the reserve fund for fiscal year 2001 could be used to cover tax relief in the current fiscal year. Clarifies that the following reserve funds permit the Budget Committee chairman to make adjustments in the reconciliation instructions if appropriate as well as budgetary totals in the budget resolution: the strategic reserve fund, the supplemental reserve fund for Medicare, and the reserve fund for fiscal year 2001. Clarifies that the Appropriations Committee is permitted to provide a specified level of advanced appropriations, which would be charged against the budget resolution in the fiscal year in which the appropriation first becomes available for obligation.

Part B—Amendments in the nature of a substitute

1. DeFazio/Kucinich—Progressive Caucus Substitute. Balances the competing demands of the American public for tax relief, debt reduction, and adequate investment in critical programs. Makes much larger investments in education, including new school construction grants and full funding for Head Start; provides for Medicare prescription drug benefit; provides funding for election reform;

and provides funding for affordable housing construction. Provides for a 20% reduction in the Defense budget. Eliminates the deductibility of excessive CEO compensation and of tobacco advertising and marketing. Reduces OPIC and the advanced Technology Program. Divides projected non-Social Security and non-Medicare surpluses into thirds: one-third for additional debt reduction, one-third for tax relief, and one-third for needed investments. If current projections hold, this framework will provide around \$900 billion (including increased interest costs) for each of these areas. (debatable for 40 minutes)

2. Stenholm/Moore—Blue Dog Substitute. Reserves half of the on-budget surplus over the next 5 years (\$370 billion) for debt reduction and strengthening Social Security and Medicare. Devotes one-quarter of the on-budget surplus to tax cuts retroactive to 2001, and for a net tax cut of \$180 billion from 2001–2006. Saves 100% of the Social Security and Medicare trust fund surpluses for future retirees and prohibits those surpluses from being used for any other purpose. Provides for an immediate tax cut of \$23 billion in FY 2001 (one-quarter of the FY 2001 surplus). Allocates 25% of the on-budget surplus over the next five years for investments in priorities identified by the President with bipartisan support in Congress. Enforces discretionary spending levels by establishing realistic spending caps for the next 5 years that allow discretionary spending to increase by 5.4% in FY 2002 and an average of 3.0% a year from 2003–2006, for an average rate of growth of 3.5% over the entire five year period. Provides \$92 billion over five years for meaningful prescription drug coverage through a Medicare defined benefit that is available to all seniors consistent with the plan being developed by the Blue Dog health care task force, which has a 10-year cost of \$320 billion. Provides a total of \$57.1 billion more for agriculture mandatory spending. Increases spending by \$20 billion in budget authority and \$25 billion in outlays from FY 2002–2006. Increases funding for education programs by \$23.5 billion above inflation over the next 5 years, \$19 billion more than the Budget Committee resolution. (debatable for 40 minutes)

3. Flake—Republican Study Committee Substitute. Provides \$2.2 trillion in tax relief between 2002 and 2011 and an additional \$93 billion in tax relief for the current fiscal year. Sets defense spending at \$350 billion in FY 2002, \$25 billion more than the Committee Budget. Provides an additional \$290 billion for defense. Total discretionary spending for FY 2002 is 2.9% higher than last year. Spends \$6.7 billion less in FY 2002 on discretionary programs than proposed by the Committee. Spends \$150 billion less over 10 years than the Committee Budget for discretionary programs. Funds Agriculture, Veterans, and Social Security at the Committee recommended levels. Locks away 100% of the Social Security and Medicare surpluses and achieves the maximum level of public debt reduction. Requires that any prescription drug benefit be a part of an overall Medicare reform package that does not weaken the long-term solvency of the system by increasing baseline spending. Provides specific protection for Social Security reform legislation provided that the reforms include private individual accounts. Includes special provisions to ensure that the impact of a proposed tax measure on the economy and federal revenues is taken into account and to ensure that “triggers” are not added to any tax measure.

Adds an additional provision to ensure that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees coordinate their 302(b) allocations. Includes Sense of House/Congress language regarding unauthorized programs, achieving of clean financial audits by departments and agencies, adopting of legislation prohibiting the investment of surplus funds in private securities, and offsetting any FY '01 supplemental spending. (debatable for 40 minutes)

4. Spratt—Democratic Substitute. Extends the solvency of both the Medicare and Social Security programs and calls for giving the Medicare HI surplus the same off-budget status as the Social Security surplus and provides that Social Security and Medicare funds shall be used exclusively to fund benefits promised in current law. The substitute also divides the non-Social Security, non-Medicare surplus into thirds with one-third for tax relief costing \$910 billion, one-third for priority investments including a prescription drug plan, and one-third for more debt reduction and new resources for Medicare and Social Security. (debatable for 50 minutes)

PART A—TEXT OF AMENDMENT CONSIDERED AS ADOPTED

Page 55, line 26, insert “, and any adjustments permitted under sections 6, 7, and 8 may include changes in the appropriate reconciliation instructions” before the period.

Page 47, strike line 22 and all that follows through page 50, line 15 and insert the following:

SEC. 5. RESERVE FUND FOR EMERGENCIES.

(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR EMERGENCIES.—(1) In the House, in addition to the allocation provided under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution shall include a separate allocation of \$5,627,000,000 in new budget authority and \$2,617,000,000 in outlays for emergencies for natural disasters for fiscal year 2002 to the Committee on Appropriations. Such allocation shall be deemed to be an allocation made under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for purposes of section 302(f)(1).

(2) In the House, after the reporting of a bill or joint resolution by the Committee on Appropriations, or the offering of an amendment thereto or the submission of a conference report thereon, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations shall suballocate the amounts of new budget authority and outlays allocated to it under paragraph (1) by the amount provided by that measure for an emergency for natural disasters as defined by this section and so designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Suballocations under this paragraph may be made only after the Committee on Appropriations has reported legislation (as adjusted for any amendments thereto or conference reports thereon) providing at least \$1,923,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2002 for accounts identified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying the conference report on this resolution. Such suballocations shall be deemed to be suballocations made under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for purposes of section 302(f)(1).

(b) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) The term ‘emergency’ means a situation (other than a threat to national security) that—

(A) requires new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) to prevent the imminent loss of life or property or in response to the loss of life or property; and

(B) is unanticipated.

(2) The term ‘unanticipated’ means that the underlying situation is—

(A) sudden, which means quickly coming into being or not building up over time;

(B) urgent, which means a pressing and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(C) unforeseen, which means not predicted or anticipated as an emerging need; and

(D) temporary, which means not of a permanent duration.

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES.—As soon as practicable, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall, after consulting with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, publish in the Congressional Record guidelines for application of the definition of emergency set forth in subsection (b).

(d) COMMITTEE EXPLANATION OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.—Whenever the Committee on Appropriations of the House (including a committee of conference) reports any bill or joint resolution that provides new budget authority for any emergency, the report accompanying that bill or joint resolution (or the joint explanatory statement of managers in the case of a conference report on any such bill or joint resolution) should explain the reasons such amount designated under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 falls within the definition of emergency set forth in subsection (b) pursuant to the guidelines published under subsection (c).

(e) CBO REPORT ON THE BUDGET.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall include in each report submitted under section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the average annual enacted levels of discretionary budget authority and the resulting outlays for emergencies for the 5 fiscal years preceding the fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget.

(f) SECTION 314(b)(1) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 314(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not apply in the House—

(1) for fiscal year 2001; or

(2) for fiscal year 2002 or any subsequent fiscal year, except for emergencies affecting national security.

Page 51, line 1, insert “, and legislation to provide for medicare reform and a prescription drug benefit” before the semicolon.

Page 52, line 24, insert “(1)” before “by” and on page 53, line 4, insert “and (2) by the amount of reduction in revenue caused by such measure providing immediate tax relief” before the period.

PART B—TEXT OF AMENDMENTS IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

Page 56, line 23, strike “in excess of” and insert “up to”.

1. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE DEFazio
OF OREGON OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

**SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL
YEAR 2002.**

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2011:

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,671,613,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,743,536,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,820,660,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,903,395,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,979,608,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$2,060,355,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$2,170,035,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,264,741,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,377,927,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,499,618,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$34,500,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$41,200,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$46,300,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$49,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$62,600,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$75,400,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$84,700,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$98,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$114,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$130,900,000,000.

(2) **NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,644,212,000,000.
Fiscal year 2003: \$1,691,703,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: \$1,756,548,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: \$1,836,715,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: \$1,881,717,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: \$1,946,814,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: \$2,016,811,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: \$2,086,903,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: \$2,159,932,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: \$2,238,940,000,000.

(3) **BUDGET OUTLAYS.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,605,871,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,662,777,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,734,976,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,812,019,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,852,444,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,915,721,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,991,123,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,062,464,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,136,979,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,215,937,000,000.

(4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$65,742,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$80,759,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$85,684,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$91,376,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$127,164,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2007: \$144,634,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2008: \$178,192,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$202,277,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$240,948,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$283,681,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$5,641,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$5,671,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,696,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$5,712,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$5,700,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2007: \$5,665,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2008: \$5,596,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$6,006,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$6,361,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$6,737,000,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2002 through 2011 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$258,495,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$272,550,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$265,998,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$267,442,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$273,371,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$275,340,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$280,655,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$279,539,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$288,245,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$282,897,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$296,097,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$287,870,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$304,171,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$299,138,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$312,560,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$307,561,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$321,107,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$316,107,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$330,102,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$324,998,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,389,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,327,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,909,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,831,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,357,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,369,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,037,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,589,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,614,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,031,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,598,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,557,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,118,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,995,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,720,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,498,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,287,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,087,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,800,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,583,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,725,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,055,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,361,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,379,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,945,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,839,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$22,429,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,323,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,847,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,812,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,280,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,303,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,743,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,816,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,339,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,335,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,749,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,879,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,274,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,360,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$19,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,328,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$72,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,309,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$120,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,254,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$91,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,336,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$3,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,411,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$71,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,882,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$440,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,998,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$579,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,021,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$703,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,990,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$691,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,031,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,305,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,826,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,076,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,810,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,152,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,648,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,959,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,519,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,842,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,417,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,627,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,341,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,465,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,714,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,813,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,761,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,840,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,787,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,841,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,265,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,593,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,507,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,924,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,562,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,120,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,406,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,915,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,952,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,353,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,583,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,009,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,723,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,134,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,921,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,441,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,053,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,674,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,203,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,819,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,029,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,497,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,246,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,825,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,891,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,593,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,009,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,239,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,982,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,643,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,086,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,904,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,242,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,734,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,313,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,770,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,428,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,722,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,542,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,745,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,444,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,167,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,392,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,521,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,999,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,662,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,601,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,225,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,245,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,702,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,908,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$66,577,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,597,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$67,775,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,303,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$69,221,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,035,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$70,588,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$67,796,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$72,183,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,892,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,730,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,067,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,731,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,350,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,967,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,664,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,913,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,933,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,936,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,198,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,181,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,476,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,444,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,759,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,696,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,048,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,962,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,340,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,233,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$110,389,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$94,926,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$117,559,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$110,183,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$125,822,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$119,806,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$135,923,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$129,772,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$139,035,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$134,017,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$148,706,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$143,131,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$151,981,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$148,841,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$155,367,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$152,778,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$158,833,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$156,541,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$162,392,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$160,127,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$194,085,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$190,959,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$212,445,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$210,723,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$227,483,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$226,534,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$243,984,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$242,370,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$260,317,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$258,667,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$279,956,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$277,662,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$300,281,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$298,181,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$321,645,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$319,851,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$346,303,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$344,676,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$373,436,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$371,993,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$284,179,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$282,221,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$299,228,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$298,278,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$315,675,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$315,495,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$339,054,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$338,782,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$352,860,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$352,265,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$378,665,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$378,812,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$403,469,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$403,292,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$430,768,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$430,412,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$460,355,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$460,520,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$492,688,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$492,601,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$284,148,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$278,365,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$294,503,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$291,588,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$305,450,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$302,923,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$319,479,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$317,443,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$327,026,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$324,705,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$334,003,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$332,385,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$348,527,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$347,026,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$360,130,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$350,381,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$371,190,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$369,313,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$382,791,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$380,446,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,004,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,004,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,733,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,733,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,496,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,496,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,308,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,308,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,207,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,207,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,168,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,168,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,241,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,241,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,483,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,483,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,878,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,878,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,388,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,388,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$57,418,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,482,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,615,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,336,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,813,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,927,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,036,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,329,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,637,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,735,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,178,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,601,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$69,313,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,792,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:

- (A) New budget authority, \$71,790,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$71,292,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$73,876,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$73,369,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$76,060,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$75,538,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,431,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,436,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,545,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,809,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,330,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,543,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,420,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,347,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,466,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,036,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,543,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,013,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,665,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$39,152,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$40,822,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$40,292,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$42,021,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$41,483,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$43,284,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$42,278,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,996,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,503,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,151,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,925,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,582,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,445,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,060,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,688,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,568,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,115,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,109,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,644,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,791,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,445,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,377,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,882,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,968,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,437,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,599,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,048,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$256,860,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$256,860,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$251,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$251,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$246,030,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$246,030,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$237,809,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$237,809,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$230,958,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$230,958,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$204,040,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$204,040,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$215,519,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$215,519,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$205,519,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$205,519,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$194,220,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$194,220,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$182,132,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$182,136,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$483,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$457,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$492,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$526,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$499,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, – \$560,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$509,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$583,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$519,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$603,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$531,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$617,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$540,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$629,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$551,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$640,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$560,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$652,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$571,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$665,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$42,303,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$42,303,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$51,812,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$51,812,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$52,692,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$52,692,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$44,962,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$44,962,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$45,986,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$45,986,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$47,733,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$47,733,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$48,728,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$48,728,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$49,825,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$49,825,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$51,438,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$51,438,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$52,988,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$82,988,000,000.

SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.

The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill not later than May 2, 2001, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: \$34,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$41,200,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$46,300,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$49,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$62,600,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and \$737,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2002 through 2011.

SEC. 5. RESERVE FUND FOR ELECTION REFORM.

In the House, whenever a bill is reported, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, to provide comprehensive election reform (that includes provisions to provide matching grants to States and localities to upgrade voting equipment with an 80/20 Federal/State-locality match), the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may, for any of fiscal years 2002 through 2006, increase any allocations and aggregates of new budget authority (and outlays resulting therefrom) up to the amount provided by that measure for that purpose (and make all other appropriate adjustments). The total adjustments made under this section for any fiscal year may not exceed \$500,000,000.

SEC. 6. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFITS.

In the House, whenever a bill is reported, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, to provide comprehensive medicare prescription drug coverage for all beneficiaries with an 80/20 Federal/beneficiary match, and provisions to allow for reimportation and bulk purchase discounts, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may, for any of fiscal years 2002 through 2011, increase any allocations and aggregates of new budget authority (and outlays resulting therefrom) up to the amount provided by that measure for that purpose (and make all other appropriate adjustments). The total adjustments made under this section may not exceed \$500,000,000,000.

2. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE STENHOLM OF TEXAS, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

Strike all after resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.

The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 is hereby revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2011:

(1) FEDERAL REVENUES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,606,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,680,600,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,754,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,832,900,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,916,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,996,700,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$23,230,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$22,440,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$27,631,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$31,109,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$33,332,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$43,338,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,535,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,588,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,641,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,700,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,759,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,798,000,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,481,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,550,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,617,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,674,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,738,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,784,000,000,000.

(4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$90,850,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$84,650,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$100,950,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$113,750,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$121,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$150,750,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$5,637,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2002: \$5,585,400,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$5,542,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,401,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$5,385,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$5,288,300,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$317,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$301,900,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$329,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$323,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$334,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$329,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$345,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$338,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$357,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$335,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$367,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$359,300,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,400,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,230,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,590,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,680,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,810,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,110,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,540,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,670,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,250,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$25,350,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$24,770,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2001:

- (A) New budget authority, \$1,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$160,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$0.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,650,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,350,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$26,820,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,920,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,930,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,330,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,830,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,630,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,930,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,730,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$29,290,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,530,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,560,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,380,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,780,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$28,560,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$27,090,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,750,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$26,230,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,140,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,510,000,000.

- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
- Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,920,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,800,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
- Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,490,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$63,600,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
- Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:

- (A) New budget authority, \$11,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,300,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$76,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$69,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$84,950,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$76,630,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$85,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$83,330,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$87,770,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$85,030,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$91,810,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$88,080,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$95,090,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$91,800,000,000.
- (11) Health (550):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$182,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$175,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$192,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$189,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$215,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$211,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$231,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$229,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$248,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$246,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$265,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$263,300,000,000.
- (12) Medicare (570):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$217,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$217,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$231,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$231,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$257,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$257,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$282,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$282,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:

- (A) New budget authority, \$309,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$309,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$382,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$327,800,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$256,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$257,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$271,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$271,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$281,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$281,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$292,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$291,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$307,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$305,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$314,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$313,100,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,800,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$46,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,850,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$53,250,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$54,460,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,060,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$56,540,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$56,220,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,680,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$60,240,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,260,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,820,000,000.
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,160,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$31,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,010,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,160,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,850,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,050,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,310,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,690,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$205,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$205,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$184,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$182,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$172,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$171,900,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$155,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$154,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$134,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$133,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$112,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$112,400,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$3,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,150,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$4,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,600,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$46,170,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$46,170,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$47,890,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$47,890,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$59,020,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$59,020,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$66,220,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$66,220,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$57,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$57,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$62,590,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$62,590,000,000.

SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.

(a) SUBMISSIONS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR TAX RELIEF.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall submit to the Committee on the Budget recommendations pursuant to section (c)(2)(D)(ii) not later than July 24, 2001, that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than: \$23,230,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$22,440,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$27,631,000,000 for fis-

cal year 2003, \$31,109,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$33,332,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and \$43,338,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(b) SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE AND WAYS AND MEANS FOR MEDICARE REFORM AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.—(1) Not later than July 24, 2001, the House Committees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget.

(2)(A) The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$2,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$14,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$22,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$26,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and \$31,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(c) OTHER SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES.—(1) Not later than September 11, 2001, the House Committees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget.

(2)(A) The House Committee on Agriculture shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$7,500,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$10,265,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$10,675,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$10,619,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$10,022,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and \$9,848,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(B) The House Committee on Education and the Workforce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$7,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(C) The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$180,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$1,166,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$1,361,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$1,481,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and \$1,636,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(D) The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$1,872,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$1,951,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$2,057,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$2,165,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, and \$2,379,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(d) ____.—After receiving the recommendations reported pursuant to subsections (a), (b) and (c), the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(e) SPECIAL RULES.—In the House, if any bill reported pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection (c)(2)(D)(ii), amendment thereto or conference report thereon, has refundable tax provisions that increase outlays, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the amount of new budget authority provided by such provisions (and outlays flowing therefrom) allocated to the Committee on Ways and Means and adjust the revenue levels set forth in such subsection accordingly such that the increase in outlays and reduction in revenue resulting from such bill does not exceed the

amounts specified in subsection (a) or subsection (c)(2)(D)(ii), as applicable.

(f) In carrying out reconciliation instructions under this section respecting any changes in laws within its jurisdiction to increase outlays or reduce revenues, the applicable House committees shall only recommend changes that will be fully phased-in by the close of fiscal year 2006.

SEC. 5. RESERVE FOR DEBT REDUCTION AND STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE.

(a) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any reported bill or joint resolution, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a surplus for any of fiscal years 2001 through 2006 to be less than the sum of the level set forth in subsection (b) and the level of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund set forth in section 6, except as provided for in subsection (c).

(b) DEBT REDUCTION RESERVE.—

(1) The sums referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

- (A) Fiscal year 2002: \$48,650,000,000.
- (B) Fiscal year 2003: \$61,950,000,000.
- (C) Fiscal year 2004: \$72,750,000,000.
- (D) Fiscal year 2005: \$81,500,000,000.
- (E) Fiscal year 2006: \$106,750,000,000.

(2) The funds in the debt reduction reserve shall be used exclusively for buying back publicly held debt, except as provided for in subsection (c).

(c) EXCEPTION FOR LEGISLATION STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SECURITY OR MEDICARE SOLVENCY.—

(1) Subsections (a) shall not apply to social security reform legislation or medicare reform legislation.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, social security reform legislation refers to legislation that the chief actuary of the Social Security Administration certifies extends the solvency of the Federal Old Age and Survivors Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust fund, taken together, for 75 years.

(3) For purposes of this subsection, Medicare reform legislation refers to legislation that the chief actuary of the Health Care Financing Administration certifies extends the solvency of the Federal beyond 2050.

SEC. 6. ENFORCEMENT OF MEDICARE LEVELS.

(a) It shall not be in order in the House or Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report that would cause a decrease in surpluses or an increase in deficits of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund in any year relative to the levels set forth in subsection (b). This paragraph shall not apply to amounts to be expended from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund for purposes relating to programs within part A of Medicare as provided in law on the date of enactment of this paragraph.

(b) The amounts referred to in subsection (a) are as follows:

- (1) Fiscal year 2002: \$36,000,000,000.
- (2) Fiscal year 2003: \$39,000,000,000.
- (3) Fiscal year 2004: \$41,000,000,000.
- (4) Fiscal year 2005: \$40,000,000,000.

(5) Fiscal year 2006: \$44,000,000,000.

SEC. 7. USE OF CBO ESTIMATES IN ENFORCEMENT OF RESOLUTION.

For purposes of enforcing the budgetary aggregates and allocations under this resolution, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall, in advising the presiding officer on the cost of any piece of legislation, rely exclusively on estimates prepared by the Congressional Budget Office or the Joint Tax Committee, in a form certified by that agency to be consistent with its own economic and technical estimates, unless in each case he first receives the approval of the Committee on the Budget by recorded vote to use a different estimate.

SEC. 8. TAX CUTS AND NEW SPENDING CONTINGENT ON DEBT REDUCTION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution, it shall not be in order to consider a reconciliation bill pursuant to section 4 of this resolution or any legislation reducing revenues for the period of fiscal years 2002 to 2006 or increasing outlays for mandatory spending programs unless there is a certification by Director of the Congressional Budget Office that the House has approved legislation which—

- (1) ensures that a sufficient portion of the on-budget surplus is reserved for debt retirement to put the government on a path to reduce the publicly held debt below \$1,700,000,000,000 by the end of fiscal year 2006 under current economic and technical projections; and
- (2) legislation has been enacted which establishes points of order or other protections to ensure that funds reserved for debt retirement may not be used for any other purpose, except for adjustments to reflect economic and technical changes in budget projections.

SEC. 9. ADJUSTMENT FOR REVISION OF BUDGET SURPLUSES.

(a) **ALLOCATION OF INCREASED SURPLUS PROJECTIONS.**—If the Congressional Budget Office report referred to in subsection (b) projects an increase in the surplus for fiscal year 2000, fiscal year 2001, and the period of fiscal years 2002 through 2006 over the corresponding levels set forth in its economic and budget forecast for 2001 submitted pursuant to section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall make the adjustments as provided in subsection (c).

(b) **CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE UPDATED BUDGET FORECAST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.**—The report referred to in subsection (a) is the Congressional Budget Office updated budget forecast for fiscal year 2002.

(c) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—If the Committee on Ways and Means reports any reconciliation legislation or other legislation reducing revenues exceeding the revenue aggregates in section 2(1)(B), reduce the revenue aggregates in section 2(1)(A) and increase the amounts the revenues can be reduced by in section 2(1)(B) by an amount not to exceed one-quarter of the increased surplus. If the Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, Commerce, National Security, or Ways and Means report legislation increasing spending above the allocation for that committee, increase the allocation for that committee

and the aggregates set forth in sections 2(2) and 2(3) by an amount not to exceed one-quarter of the increased surplus.

(d) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments made pursuant to subsection (c) for any measure shall—

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

SEC. 10. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to section 10, 11, or 12 for any measure shall—

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution—

- (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as applicable; and
- (2) such chairman, as applicable, may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

SEC. 11. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING RETIREMENT TRUST FUNDS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Congress has made commitments to balance the Federal budget without including the surpluses of trust funds dedicated to particular purposes, such as the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the Disability Insurance Trust Fund, and the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund;

(2) the assets of the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund are used to finance the military retirement and survivor benefit programs of the Department of Defense;

(3) the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund is facing a long-term unfunded actuarial liability which will require all of the fund's current surplus to pay the retirement and survivor benefits promised to current and future members of the Armed Forces; and

(4) the assets in the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund are included in the calculation of the Federal budget surplus and account for approximately \$100,000,000,000 of the estimated Federal budget surplus during the next 10 years.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that any portion of the Federal budget surplus attributable to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund should be used exclusively for the financing of the military retire-

ment and survivor benefit programs of the Department of Defense, and not for the financing of tax policy changes, new Federal spending, or any other purpose.

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SURPLUS PROJECTIONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) disagreements on objective budget surplus figures, in the annual budget and appropriations process, have led to repetitive and time-consuming budget votes, decreasing the time available for consideration and oversight of federal programs, undermining legislation to provide responsible tax relief, and delaying enactment of legislation necessary to fund the Government;

(2) Congress and the Administration want to work together to do everything possible to maintain a strong and growing economy;

(3) an agreement on baseline estimates will prevent us from undermining the fiscal discipline that has contributed to our economic strength and allow Congress and the Administration to address their collective priorities in a responsible, bipartisan manner;

(3) a bipartisan majority of the Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate have voted to protect the social security and medicare trust funds;

(4) empirical evidence and the Congressional Budget Office agree that changes in economic conditions make projections based on ten-year forecasts highly uncertain;

(5) the caps on discretionary spending are set to expire at the end of fiscal year 2002 and no formal rules will be in place to contain the growth in discretionary spending;

(6) baseline estimates typically overstate the size of available surpluses by not assuming costs of extending or changing policies that affect revenues, such as expiring tax provisions and the cost of indexing the alternative minimum tax (AMT) to protect middle-class families from the AMT; and

(7) current baseline estimates do not recognize underlying demographic pressures that will incur future obligations that may threaten projected surpluses outside the ten-year budget window.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE.—It is the sense of the House that future budget resolutions, as well as all tax and spending legislation, should maintain our commitment to fiscal responsibility by using agreed-upon surplus, tax, and spending figures derived from the following principles:

(1) The size of the available surplus should exclude social security and medicare trust funds.

(2) The uncertainty of long-term economic forecasts should be recognized.

(3) Realistic assumptions for the growth in discretionary spending should be accounted for.

(4) The projected surplus should be adjusted to recognize that scoring conventions do not incorporate the costs of policies that Congress historically reauthorizes.

(5) There should be a recognition that the Federal Government will incur sizable, future obligations due to demographic

pressures set to occur upon the retirement of our baby-boom generation.

SEC. 13. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BUDGET ENFORCEMENT.

It is the sense of Congress that legislation should be enacted legislation enforcing this resolution by—

- (1) establishing a plan to retire half of the publicly held debt by the end of fiscal year 2006;
- (2) setting discretionary spending limits for budget authority and outlays at the levels set forth in this resolution for each of the next five years;
- (3) extending the pay as you go rules set forth in Section 252 of the BBEDCA for the next ten years; and
- (4) establishing modified line item veto authority requiring Congressional votes on rescissions submitted by the President and reducing the discretionary spending limits to reflect savings from any rescissions enacted into law.

SEC. 14. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE UNCERTAINTY OF BUDGET FORECASTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

- (1) the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has not produced ten year forecasts frequently enough to produce meaningful averages of its ten-year projection errors;
- (2) 71 percent of the projected surplus outside of Social Security and Medicare occurs in the second half of the ten-year projection, the period more subject to error;
- (3) based on its own record, CBO concludes that the estimated surpluses could be off in one direction or the other, on average, by about \$52 billion in 2001, \$120 billion in 2002, and \$412 billion in 2006.
- (4) if this uncertainty continues to grow in years six through ten at the same rate it has proven to grow in years one through five, CBO's expected surplus in 2011, excluding Social Security and Medicare, would be expressed as \$524 billion, plus or minus \$800 billion; and
- (5) recognizing these uncertainties, the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has warned that "we need to resist those policies that could readily resurrect the deficits of the past and the fiscal imbalances that followed in their wake", while the Comptroller General testified that "no one should design tax or spending policies pegged to the precise numbers in any 10-year forecast";

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

- (1) this resolution recognizes the uncertainty of 10-year budget projections; and
- (2) a reserve fund, consisting of non-Social Security, non-Medicare surpluses should be created to ensure that the Social Security and Medicare trust funds are protected in the event surplus projections do not materialize; and (3) surplus funds materializing from this reserve in calendar years six through ten should be dedicated to new revenue reducing initiatives.

3. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE FLAKE OF ARIZONA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 40 MINUTES

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.

The Congress declares that the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2001 is hereby revised and replaced and that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2011:

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,537,500,000,000
 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,601,500,000,000
 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,658,100,000,000
 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,726,300,000,000
 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,802,800,000,000
 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,851,600,000,000
 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,908,700,000,000
 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,988,800,000,000
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,066,200,000,000
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,147,300,000,000
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,225,900,000,000

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be reduced are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$93,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2002: \$102,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2003: \$124,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2004: \$138,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2005: \$147,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2006: \$188,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2007: \$227,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2008: \$254,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2009: \$294,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2010: \$342,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2011: \$393,000,000,000

(2) **NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,554,200,000,000
 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,597,400,000,000
 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,642,500,000,000
 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,701,700,000,000
 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,777,600,000,000
 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,823,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,884,200,000,000
 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,963,200,000,000
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,038,800,000,000
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,120,600,000,000
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,208,500,000,000

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$1,502,700,000,000
 Fiscal year 2002: \$1,564,400,000,000
 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,612,100,000,000
 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,672,800,000,000
 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,750,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,791,200,000,000
 Fiscal year 2007: \$1,851,300,000,000
 Fiscal year 2008: \$1,934,300,000,000
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,010,500,000,000
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,094,800,000,000
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,176,500,000,000

(4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$34,800,000,000
 Fiscal year 2002: \$37,100,000,000
 Fiscal year 2003: \$46,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2004: \$53,500,000,000
 Fiscal year 2005: \$52,800,000,000
 Fiscal year 2006: \$59,900,000,000
 Fiscal year 2007: \$57,400,000,000
 Fiscal year 2008: \$54,500,000,000
 Fiscal year 2009: \$55,700,000,000
 Fiscal year 2010: \$52,500,000,000
 Fiscal year 2011: \$49,400,000,000

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2001: \$5,656,000,000,000
 Fiscal year 2002: \$5,641,900,000,000
 Fiscal year 2003: \$5,692,400,000,000
 Fiscal year 2004: \$5,736,600,000,000
 Fiscal year 2005: \$5,793,300,000,000
 Fiscal year 2006: \$5,889,600,000,000
 Fiscal year 2007: \$6,395,300,000,000
 Fiscal year 2008: \$6,985,500,000,000
 Fiscal year 2009: \$7,629,900,000,000
 Fiscal year 2010: \$8,687,200,000,000
 Fiscal year 2011: \$9,543,400,000,000

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$310,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$300,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$349,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$344,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$362,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$354,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

- (A) New budget authority, \$369,800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$360,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$379,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$374,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$390,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$381,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$401,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$389,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$412,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$404,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$423,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$416,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$435,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$428,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$435,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$428,400,000,000.
- (2) International Affairs (150):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, \$25,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$20,600,000,000.
- (3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$21,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$22,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$23,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,000,000,000.
- (4) Energy (270):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, −\$100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$1,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, −\$2,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$3,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, −\$800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$2,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, −\$800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$2,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, −\$800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, −\$2,100,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, –\$700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, –\$2,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, –\$1,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, –\$1,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$0.
 (B) Outlays, –\$1,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, –\$100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, –\$1,400,000,000.
- (5) Natural Resources and Environment (300):
- Fiscal year 2001:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2002:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 (A) New budget authority, \$23,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,800,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 (A) New budget authority, \$24,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$24,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, \$25,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$25,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,900,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$27,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$26,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$28,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$27,200,000,000.
- (6) Agriculture (350):
- Fiscal year 2001:
 (A) New budget authority, \$26,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$23,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2002:
 (A) New budget authority, \$19,100,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$17,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,700,000,000.
- (7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$2,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$6,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$7,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$6,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,200,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$8,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,800,000,000.
- (8) Transportation (400):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$56,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$62,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$60,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$67,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,800,000,000.
- (9) Community and Regional Development (450):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:

- (A) New budget authority, \$9,800,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$9,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,400,000,000.
- (10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$76,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$69,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$77,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$72,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$77,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$77,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$79,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$78,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$82,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$79,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$84,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$82,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$86,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$83,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$88,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$85,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$90,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$87,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$92,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$90,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$94,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$91,400,000,000.

(11) Health (550):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$180,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$173,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$189,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$187,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$208,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$205,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$223,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$222,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$240,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$238,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$276,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$274,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$297,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$295,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$318,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$316,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$343,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$341,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$370,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$368,800,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570):

Fiscal year 2001:

(A) New budget authority, \$217,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$214,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$229,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$225,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$243,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$240,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$260,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$256,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$283,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$279,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$297,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$293,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$322,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$319,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$347,400,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$343,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$374,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$370,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$404,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$400,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$435,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$431,700,000,000.
- (13) Income Security (600):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$256,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$257,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$265,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$265,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$275,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$275,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$286,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$285,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$300,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$298,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$307,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$306,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$314,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$312,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$328,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$326,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$339,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$337,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$349,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$348,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$360,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$358,400,000,000.
- (14) Social Security (650)
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$9,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:

- (A) New budget authority, \$12,500,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$12,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$17,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$17,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,400,000,000.
- (15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$46,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$45,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$52,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$51,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$53,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$52,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$55,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$54,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$59,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$58,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$58,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$57,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$63,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, \$67,100,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$66,700,000,000
- (16) Administration of Justice (750):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$29,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$28,600,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$30,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$30,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$31,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$32,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$32,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$33,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$33,400,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$34,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,700,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,000,000,000.
- (17) General Government (800):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$16,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$16,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,900,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$14,800,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$15,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$15,100,000,000.

- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$15,700,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$16,200,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$15,800,000,000.
- (18) Net Interest (900):
- Fiscal year 2001:
 (A) New budget authority, \$278,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$278,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2002:
 (A) New budget authority, \$260,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$260,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 (A) New budget authority, \$260,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, 260,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 (A) New budget authority, \$255,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$255,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 (A) New budget authority, \$249,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$249,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 (A) New budget authority, \$243,000,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$243,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 (A) New budget authority, \$237,500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$237,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 (A) New budget authority, \$236,600,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$236,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 (A) New budget authority, \$233,300,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$233,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 (A) New budget authority, \$230,400,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$230,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 (A) New budget authority, \$229,100,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, \$229,100,000,000.
- (19) Allowances (920):
- Fiscal year 2001:
 (A) New budget authority, – \$500,000,000.
 (B) Outlays, – \$300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2002:
 (A) New budget authority, \$400,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$1,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$1,500,000,000.
- (20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950):
 - Fiscal year 2001:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$38,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$38,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$42,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$42,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$52,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$52,300,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$53,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$53,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$45,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$45,000,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$46,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$46,500,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$48,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$48,200,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$49,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$49,100,000,000.
 - Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$50,200,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, – \$50,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$51,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$51,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, – \$53,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, – \$53,300,000,000.

SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.

(a) SUBMISSIONS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR TAX RELIEF.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall—

- (1) report to the House a reconciliation bill—
 - (A) not later than May 2, 2001;
 - (B) not later than May 23, 2001; and
 - (C) not later than June 20, 2001; and

(2) submit to the Committee on the Budget recommendations pursuant to section (c)(2)(F)(ii) not later than September 11, 2001; that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues by not more than \$93,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$102,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$124,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$138,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$147,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$188,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and \$2,302,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

(b) SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE AND WAYS AND MEANS FOR MEDICARE REFORM AND PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.—(1) Not later than July 24, 2001, the House Committees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2)(A) The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$0 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

(B) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$0 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

(c) OTHER SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES.—(1) Not later than September 11, 2001, the House Committees named in paragraph (2) shall submit their recommendations to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2)(A) The House Committee on Education and the Workforce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$0 for fiscal year 2002, \$0 for fiscal year 2003, \$0 for fiscal year 2004, \$0 for fiscal year 2005, \$0 for fiscal year 2006, and \$0 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

(B) The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$0 for fiscal year 2002, \$0 for fiscal year 2003, \$0 for fiscal year 2004, \$0 for fiscal year 2005, \$0 for fiscal year 2006, and \$0 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

(C) The House Committee on Financial Services shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce revenues, as follows: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$139,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$92,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$96,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$101,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and \$1,112,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

(D) The House Committee on Government Reform shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to reduce outlays, as follows: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$0 for fiscal year 2002, \$0 for fiscal year 2003, \$0 for fiscal year 2004, \$0 for fiscal year 2005, \$0 for fiscal year 2006, and \$0 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

(E) The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$264,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$479,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, \$761,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, \$816,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, \$885,000,000 for fiscal year 2006, and \$7,087,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

(F)(i) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that provide direct spending sufficient to increase outlays, as follows: \$0 for fiscal year 2001, \$0 for fiscal year 2002, \$0 for fiscal year 2003, \$0 for fiscal year 2004, \$0 for fiscal year 2005, \$0 for fiscal year 2006, and \$0 for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011.

(ii) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall report changes in laws within its jurisdiction sufficient to reduce the total level of revenues as specified in subsection (a).

(d) SPECIAL RULES.—In the House, if any bill reported pursuant to subsection (a) or subsection (c)(2)(F)(ii), amendment thereto or conference report thereon, has refundable tax provisions that increase outlays, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may increase the amount of new budget authority provided by such provisions (and outlays following therefrom) allocated to the Committee on Ways and Means and adjust the revenue levels set forth in such subsection accordingly such that the increase in outlays and reduction in revenue resulting from such bill does not exceed the amounts specified in subsection (a) or subsection (c)(2)(F)(ii), as applicable.

SEC. 5. RESERVE FUND FOR EMERGENCIES.

(a) ADJUSTMENTS FOR EMERGENCIES.—In the House, after the reporting of a bill or joint resolution by the Committee on Appropriations, the offering of an amendment thereto, or the submission of a conference report thereon, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget shall increase the allocation of new budget authority and outlays under section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for fiscal year 2002 by the amount provided by that measure for an emergency that the chairman so determines and certifies.

Adjustments to such allocation made under this subsection may be made only for amounts for emergencies in excess of \$1,923,000,000 in new budget authority for fiscal year 2002 and the total of any such adjustments for such fiscal year shall not exceed \$5,600,000,000 in new budget authority.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) The term ‘emergency’ means a situation (other than a threat to national security) that—

(A) requires new budget authority (and outlays flowing therefrom) to prevent the imminent loss of life or property or in response to the loss of life or property; and

(B) is unanticipated.

(2) The term ‘unanticipated’ means that the underlying situation is—

(A) sudden, which means quickly coming into being or not building up over time;

(B) urgent, which means a pressing and compelling need requiring immediate action;

(C) unforeseen, which means not predicted or anticipated as an emerging need; and

(D) temporary, which means not of a permanent duration.

(c) DEVELOPMENT OF GUIDELINES.—As soon as practicable, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House shall, after consulting with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, publish in the Congressional Record guidelines for application of the definition of emergency set forth in subsection (b).

(d) COMMITTEE EXPLANATION OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.—Whenever the Committee on Appropriations of the House (including a committee of conference) reports any bill or joint resolution that provides new budget authority for any emergency, the report accompanying that bill or joint resolution (or the joint explanatory statement of managers in the case of a conference report on any such bill or joint resolution) shall explain the reasons such amount designated under section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1974 falls within the definition of emergency set forth in subsection (b) pursuant to the guidelines published under subsection (c).

(e) CBO REPORT ON THE BUDGET.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall include in each report submitted under section 202(e)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the average annual enacted levels of discretionary budget authority and the resulting outlays for emergencies for the 5 fiscal years preceding the fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget.

(f) SECTION 314(b)(1) ADJUSTMENT.—Section 314(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shall not apply in the House—

(1) for fiscal year 2001; or

(2) for fiscal year 2002 or any subsequent fiscal year, except for emergencies affecting national security.

SEC. 6. RESERVE FUND FOR RETIREMENT SECURITY.

Whenever the Committee on Ways and Means of the House reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered (in the House), or a conference report thereon is submitted that en-

hances retirement security through structural programmatic reform and the creation of personal retirement accounts, provided that such accounts are funded from the taxes currently collected for the purpose of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Program, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget may—

- (1) increase the appropriate allocations and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by the amount of new budget authority provided by such measure (and outlays flowing therefrom) for that purpose;
- (2) reduce the revenue aggregates by the amount of the revenue loss resulting from that measure for that purpose; and
- (3) make all other appropriate and conforming adjustments.

SEC. 7. RESERVE FUND FOR MEDICARE REFORM AND COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 4(b).

Whenever the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce report a bill in compliance with Section 4(b) of this Concurrent Resolution that achieves long-term Medicare reform and provides for an expanded prescription drug benefit, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may—

- (1) increase the appropriate allocations and aggregates of new budget authority and outlays by the amount of new budget authority provided by such measure (and outlays flowing therefrom) for that purpose provided that—
 - (A) for the period of fiscal year 2001 through 2011 the increase in new budget authority is \$0; and
 - (B) the increase for any one fiscal year does not exceed the amount of surplus credited in that fiscal year to the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund;
- (2) make all other appropriate conforming adjustments.

SEC. 8. CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES RESULTING FROM REALISTIC SCORING OF MEASURES AFFECTING REVENUES.

(a) Whenever the House considers a bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion or conference report, including measures filed in compliance with Section 4 of this Concurrent Resolution, that propose to change federal revenues the impact of such measure on federal revenues shall be calculated by the Joint Committee on Taxation in a manner that takes into account—

- (1) the impact of the proposed revenue changes on—
 - (A) Gross Domestic Product, including the growth rate for the Gross Domestic Product;
 - (B) total Domestic Employment;
 - (C) Gross Private Domestic Investment;
 - (D) General Price Index;
 - (E) Interest Rates;
 - (D) Other economic variables; and

(2) the impact on Federal Revenue of the changes in economic variables analyzed under subpart (1) of this paragraph.

(b) The Chairman of the Committee on the Budget may make any necessary changes to allocations and aggregates in order to conform this Concurrent Resolution with the determinations made by the Joint Committee on Taxation pursuant to paragraph (a) of this Section.

SEC. 9. PROMOTION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 4(a) OF THIS CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

When reporting to the House reconciliation measures in compliance with Section 4(a) of this Concurrent Resolution, the Ways and Means Committee shall not report legislation, which—

- (1) proposes to provide a graduated or phased-in reduction over time in—
 - (A) individual income tax rates;
 - (B) corporate tax rates; or
 - (C) the rate of taxes collected on the proceeds from investments, including taxes collected on capital gains; or
- (2) conditions any changes in tax law upon the achievement of some level of—
 - (A) Federal revenue,
 - (B) Federal surplus, or
 - (C) level of public debt.

SEC. 10. RESERVE FUND FOR ADDITIONAL TAX CUTS AND DEBT REDUCTION.

If the report provided pursuant to section 202(e)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the budget and economic outlook: update (for fiscal years 2002 through 2011), estimates an on-budget surplus for any of fiscal years 2001 through 2011 that exceeds the estimated on-budget surplus set forth in the Congressional Budget Office's January 2001 budget and economic outlook for such fiscal year, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget of the House may, in an amount not to exceed the increase in such surplus for that fiscal year—

- (1) reduce the recommended level of Federal revenues and make other appropriate adjustments (including the reconciliation instructions) for that fiscal year;
- (2) reduce the appropriate level of the public debt, increase the amount of the surplus, and make other appropriate adjustments for that fiscal year; or
- (3) any combination of paragraphs (1) and (2).

SEC. 11. APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.

(a) APPLICATION.—Any adjustments of allocations and aggregates made pursuant to this resolution shall—

- (1) apply while that measure is under consideration;
- (2) take effect upon the enactment of that measure; and
- (3) be published in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable.

(b) EFFECT OF CHANGED ALLOCATIONS AND AGGREGATES.—Revised allocations and aggregates resulting from these adjustments shall be considered for the purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 as allocations and aggregates contained in this resolution.

(c) BUDGET COMMITTEE DETERMINATIONS.—For purposes of this resolution—

- (1) the levels of new budget authority, outlays, direct spending, new entitlement authority, revenues, deficits, and surpluses for a fiscal year or period of fiscal years shall be determined on the basis of estimates made by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives; and

(2) such chairman, as applicable, may make any other necessary adjustments to such levels to carry out this resolution.

SEC. 12. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 13301 OF THE BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1990.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In the House, notwithstanding section 302(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and section 13301 of the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990, the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on any concurrent resolution on the budget shall include in its allocation under section 302(a) of such Act to the Committee on Appropriations amounts for the discretionary administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE.**—In the House, for purposes of applying section 302(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, estimates of the level of total new budget authority and total outlays provided by a measure shall include any discretionary amounts provided for the Social Security Administration.

SEC. 13. RESTRICTIONS ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

For purposes of title III of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, advance appropriations shall be scored as new budget authority for the fiscal year in which the appropriations are enacted, except that advance appropriations in excess of the levels specified in the joint explanatory statement of managers accompanying this resolution for programs, projects, activities or accounts identified in such joint statement shall continue to be scored as new budget authority in the year in which they first become available for obligation.

SEC. 14. ACTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(b)(1) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT.

(a) **COMPLIANCE.**—When complying with Section 302(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee on Appropriations of each House shall consult with the Committee on Appropriations of the other House to ensure that the allocation of budget outlays and new budget authority among each Committee's subcommittees are identical.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Committee on Appropriations of each House shall report to its House when it determines that the report made by the Committee pursuant to Section 301(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the report made by the Committee on Appropriations of the other House pursuant to the same provision contain identical allocations of budget outlays and new budget authority among each Committee's subcommittees.

(c) **POINT OF ORDER.**—It shall not be in order in the House of Representatives or the Senate to consider any bill, joint resolution, amendment, motion, or conference report providing new discretionary budget authority for Fiscal Year 2002 allocated to the Committee on Appropriations unless and until the Committee on Appropriations of that House has made the report required under paragraph (b) of this Section.

SEC. 15. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING THE ENFORCEMENT OF CLAUSE 2(a)(1) OF RULE XXI OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE

(a) Congress finds that:

(1) Each year, the House Appropriations Committee provides funding to hundreds of programs whose authorization has expired or were never authorized by an Act of Congress.

(2) For Fiscal Year 2002, there were over 200 programs funded in 112 laws totaling over \$112 billion whose authorization had expired.

(3) According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), the largest amount for a single program is for veterans medical care, which was last authorized in 1998 and totals over \$20.3 billion. Funding for the economic support and development assistance programs was last authorized in 1987 by the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 and totals just over \$7.8 billion in 2001 and much of the appropriation provided for the Department of Justice in 2001, which totals over \$16.8 billion, is unauthorized.

(4) Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives prohibits the funding of an appropriation, which has not been authorized by law.

(5) The House Rules Committee typically waives Rule XXI when considering general appropriation bills.

(6) The respective authorizing committees have not made reauthorization of unauthorized programs a priority.

(7) The lack of congressional oversight over the years, as far back in 1979, has led to the deterioration of the power of the respective authorizing Committees and thus the loss of congressional oversight and fiscal responsibility, which is a blow to the voters of America and their role in the process.

(8) The lack of congressional oversight over the years has led to the shift of power away from the Legislative Branch toward the Executive Branch and unelected federal bureaucrats.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that:

(1) The House of Representatives and the Senate give priority to the authorization of expired programs, with an emphasis on federal programs which have been expired for more than five years.

(2) Congress should pass, and the President should sign into law, legislation to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to require Congress to fund programs that are currently unauthorized at 90 percent of prior fiscal year levels.

(3) Congress should pass, and the President should sign into law, legislation to require the Congressional Budget Office to prepare budget baselines based on the figures where unauthorized programs are frozen and funded at 90 percent of current levels.

SEC. 16. SENSE OF THE HOUSE REGARDING DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY AUDITS AND WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

(a) FINDINGS.—The House finds the following:

(1) Each branch of government and every department and agency has a fiduciary responsibility to ensure that tax dollars are spent in the most efficient and effective manner possible and to eliminate mismanagement, waste, fraud, and abuse.

(2) A minimal measure of whether a department or agency is upholding its fiduciary responsibility is its ability to pass an audit.

(3) The most recent audits for Fiscal Year 1999 revealed that nine major agencies—the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, and Treasury and the Agency for International Development, Environmental Protection Agency, and Office of Personnel Management—could not provide clean financial statements.

(4) Mismanagement, waste, fraud, and abuse cost American taxpayers billions of dollars.

(b) **SENSE OF THE HOUSE.**—It is the sense of the House that no agency or department which has failed its most recent audit should receive an increase in their budget over the previous year, unless the availability of the increased funds is contingent upon the completion of a clean audit.

SEC. 17. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE USE OF FEDERAL SURPLUS FUNDS TO INVEST IN PRIVATE SECURITIES.

It is the Sense of Congress that Congress should pass, and the President should sign into law, legislation codifying a general prohibition on the use of Federal surplus by the Secretary of the Treasury to make investments in securities (within the meaning of the securities laws of the United States) other than government securities.

SEC. 18. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FULLY FUNDING SPECIAL EDUCATION.

(a) Congress finds that—

(1) all children deserve a quality education, including children with disabilities;

(2) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides that the Federal, State and local governments are to share in the expense of educating children with disabilities and commits the Federal Government to pay up to 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure for children with disabilities;

(3) the high cost of educating children with disabilities and the Federal Government's failure to fully meet its obligation under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act stretches limited State and local education funds, creating difficulty in providing a quality education to all students, including children with disabilities;

(4) the current level of Federal funding to States and localities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act is contrary to the goal of ensuring that children with disabilities receive a quality education;

(5) the Federal Government has failed to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and appropriate 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure per child with a disability as required under the Act to assist States and localities to educate children with disabilities;

(6) the levels in function 500 (Education) for fiscal year 2002 assume sufficient discretionary budget authority to accommodate fiscal year 2002 appropriations for IDEA at least \$10.6 billion above such funding levels 2000, thus, fully funding the Federal Government's commitment to special education;

(7) the levels in function 500 (Education) to accommodate the fiscal year 2001 appropriation for fully funding IDEA may be

reached by eliminating inefficient, ineffective and unauthorized education programs.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress and the President should increase function 500 (Education) fiscal year 2002 funding for programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by at least \$10.6 billion above fiscal year 2001 appropriated levels, thus fully funding the Federal Government's commitment;

(2) Congress and the President can accomplish the goal by eliminating inefficient, ineffective and unauthorized education programs.

SEC. 19. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FISCAL YEAR 2001 SUPPLEMENTAL SPENDING.

It is the sense of Congress that, to the extent that any additional funding is required in fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense, for assistance for producers of program crops and specialty crops, and for other critical needs, such funding should be offset through rescissions in other Federal programs.

4. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SPRATT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OR A DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 50 MINUTES

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002.

The Congress declares that this is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002 and that the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2003 through 2011 are hereby set forth.

SEC. 2. RECOMMENDED LEVELS AND AMOUNTS.

The following budgetary levels are appropriate for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2011:

(1) **FEDERAL REVENUES.**—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution:

(A) The recommended levels of Federal revenues are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,676,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: \$1,727,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: \$1,800,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: \$1,885,000,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: \$1,972,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2007: \$2,065,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2008: \$2,166,700,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2009: \$2,279,200,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2010: \$2,402,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2011: \$2,536,000,000,000.

(B) The amounts by which the aggregate levels of Federal revenues should be changed are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: −\$27,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2003: −\$54,300,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2004: −\$63,600,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2005: −\$64,800,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2006: −\$67,100,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2007: −\$70,500,000,000.
 Fiscal year 2008: −\$76,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: –\$80,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: –\$86,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: –\$91,900,000,000.

(2) NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total new budget authority are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,638,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,692,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$1,757,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$1,837,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$1,904,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$1,974,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: \$2,056,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: \$2,138,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$2,228,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$2,314,100,000,000.

(3) BUDGET OUTLAYS.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the appropriate levels of total budget outlays are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$1,590,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$1,658,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$1,727,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$1,809,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$1,872,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$1,941,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: \$2,022,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: \$2,105,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$2,197,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$2,283,200,000,000.

(4) SURPLUSES.—For purposes of the enforcement of this resolution, the amounts of the surpluses are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$85,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$69,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$73,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$75,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$100,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$124,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: \$143,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: \$173,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$206,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$252,600,000,000.

(5) PUBLIC DEBT.—The appropriate levels of the public debt are as follows:

Fiscal year 2002: \$2,969,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003: \$2,732,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: \$2,477,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005: \$2,197,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006: \$1,873,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007: \$1,504,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008: \$1,095,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009: \$639,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010: \$528,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011: \$418,000,000,000.

SEC. 3. MAJOR FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES.

The Congress determines and declares that the appropriate levels of new budget authority and budget outlays for fiscal years 2002 through 2011 for each major functional category are:

(1) National Defense (050): This function includes funding for the Department of Defense, the nuclear-weapons-related activities of the Department of Energy, and miscellaneous national security activities in various other agencies such as the Coast Guard and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$327,200,000,000 and outlays of \$320,500,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$3,732,100,000,000 and outlays of \$3,640,200,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011. This is greater than the level of the Committee-passed resolution by \$2.6 billion of budget authority and \$1.2 billion of outlays in fiscal year 2002, and \$48.1 billion of budget authority and \$28.9 billion of outlays over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to: maintaining a high level of military readiness; improving the quality of life for military personnel and their families, specifically including pay and housing, ensuring health care for active-duty members, their families, and all military retirees and their families; transforming our military to meet post-Cold-War threats; and modernizing conventional forces required to execute the national military strategy.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$327,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$320,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$334,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$325,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$345,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$334,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$356,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$349,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$368,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$358,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$379,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$366,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$390,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$380,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$400,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$391,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$409,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$402,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$420,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$412,500,000,000.

(2) International Affairs (150): This function includes virtually all United States international activities, such as: operating United States embassies and consulates throughout the world, military assistance to allies, aid to underdeveloped nations, economic assistance to fledgling democracies, promotion of United States exports abroad, United States payments to international organizations, and United States contributions to international peacekeeping efforts. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$23,900,000,000 and outlays of \$19,600,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$264,200,000,000 and outlays of \$219,800,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, which is \$0.7 billion of discretionary budget authority and \$0.7 billion of discretionary outlays greater than the CBO current services baseline in 2002, and \$7.6 billion of discretionary budget authority and \$6.7 billion of discretionary outlays greater than the CBO current services baseline over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to address priorities such as but not limited to: providing greater security for foreign-service personnel and embassies, improving health care in poor countries, with particular emphasis on combating HIV/AIDS, providing a supplemental appropriation to advance the national security interests of Israel, supporting drug-interdiction efforts, and promoting the economic, environmental, political, and national security interests of the United States.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$19,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$23,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$19,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$24,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$25,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$26,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$21,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$26,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$22,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$27,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$22,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$23,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$28,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$24,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$29,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$25,000,000,000.

(3) General Science, Space, and Technology (250): This function includes funding for the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (except air transportation programs), and general science research programs of the Department of Energy. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$22,500,000,000 and outlays of \$21,200,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$250,000,000,000 and outlays of \$243,100,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, which is \$0.3 billion of budget authority and \$0.2 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution in 2002, and \$3.1 billion of budget authority and \$2.8 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, and will allow for substantial expansion of programs in this function to reflect the important role that scientific research plays in fostering the future prosperity and security of the Nation. These amounts will be used to address priorities including but not limited to: expanding research, and math and science educational activities, undertaken by the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Office of Science of the Department of Energy.

Fiscal year 2002:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,500,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$21,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,900,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$22,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

- (A) New budget authority, \$23,400,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$22,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

- (A) New budget authority, \$23,900,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$23,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

- (A) New budget authority, \$24,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$24,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

- (A) New budget authority, \$25,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$24,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

- (A) New budget authority, \$25,900,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$25,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

- (A) New budget authority, \$26,500,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$25,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

- (A) New budget authority, \$27,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$26,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, \$28,100,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$27,200,000,000.

(4) Energy (270): This function includes funding for the non-defense programs of the Department of Energy as well as for the Tennessee Valley Authority, rural electrification loans, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The programs supported

by this function are intended to increase the supply of energy, encourage energy conservation, facilitate an emergency supply of energy, and safeguard energy production. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$1,400,000,000 and outlays of \$0 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$17,000,000,000 and outlays of \$2,900,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, which is \$0.6 billion of budget authority and \$0.2 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution in 2002, and \$2.4 billion of budget authority and \$2.1 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to maintain funding for appropriated energy programs after full adjustment for inflation, to address priorities such as but not limited to: funding energy research, stabilizing energy supplies, addressing rising energy costs, increasing energy production, conserving energy, using energy more efficiently, protecting the environment, reducing pollution through development of clean-coal technologies, and assisting low-income families who are hard-pressed by high home heating and cooling costs by protecting programs such as the Weatherization Assistance Program.

Fiscal year 2002:

- (A) New budget authority, \$1,400,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$0.

Fiscal year 2003:

- (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

- (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

- (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, -\$100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

- (A) New budget authority, \$1,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$0.

Fiscal year 2007:

- (A) New budget authority, \$1,400,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

- (A) New budget authority, \$2,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

- (A) New budget authority, \$2,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

- (A) New budget authority, \$2,300,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$1,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

- (A) New budget authority, \$2,200,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$900,000,000.

(5) Natural Resources and Environment (300): This function includes programs in a variety of Federal agencies concerned with the development and management of the Nation's land, water, and mineral resources, and recreation and wildlife

areas; and environmental protection and enhancement. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$30,300,000,000 and outlays of \$28,400,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$348,400,000,000 and outlays of \$338,300,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, which is \$3.6 billion of budget authority and \$2.0 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution in 2002, and \$59.0 billion of budget authority and \$53.0 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to: full funding levels for the Land Conservation, Preservation, and Infrastructure Improvement Program, established last year as part of the Interior Appropriations Act. In establishing this program, Congress recognized land conservation and related activities as critical national priorities and provided a mechanism to guarantee significantly increased funding. Congress resolved to provide \$1.76 billion for fiscal year 2002 and \$12 billion from 2001–2006 for conservation, preservation, and recreation programs, and to set this funding aside in a new dedicated conservation budget category. The President's budget request would breach last year's agreement, and rewrite the funding levels of the conservation budget category, reducing the fiscal year 2002 level to \$1.5 billion and reducing the six-year funding total by \$2.7 billion. It is the policy of this resolution to maintain and fully fund the new budget category for conservation; to increase grants to states and local governments for improvements in our nation's safe drinking water and wastewater treatment infrastructure; to continue funding needed to reduce the threat of wildfires on Federal lands and to fight fires when they occur; to provide high-priority funding for Pacific Northwest salmon recovery; to fund grants for States and Tribes for administration of environmental programs, within the Department of Commerce; to continue current funding levels for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; to fund continued procurement of an advanced weather satellite system being developed jointly with the Department of Defense; to continue current funding levels for the Army Corps of Engineers and to increase funding to deal with the deferred maintenance backlog in the National Park system; to provide funds to protect wetlands and endangered species and their habitats on public and private lands.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$30,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$28,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$31,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$30,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$31,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$33,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$32,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$34,300,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$33,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$35,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$34,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$36,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$35,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$37,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$36,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$38,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$37,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$39,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$38,600,000,000.

(6) Agriculture (350): This function includes programs administered by the Department of Agriculture, including such activities as agricultural research and the stabilization of farm incomes through loans, subsidies, and other payments to farmers. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$27,300,000,000 and outlays of \$25,600,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$219,300,000,000 and outlays of \$204,000,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, which is \$8.2 billion of budget authority and \$8.1 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution in 2002, and \$46.9 billion of budget authority and \$46.6 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to: maintaining the inflation-adjusted funding for appropriated agriculture programs over ten years, including food safety protection, conservation, and vital agriculture research, which is cut in the Committee-passed resolution; increasing mandatory programs for agriculture by \$8 billion in fiscal year 2002, \$6 billion in fiscal year 2003, and \$4 billion per year thereafter, reflecting spending levels consistent with recent needs; providing farmers with a more stable, dependable source of supplementary income assistance, rather than continued unpredictable ad-hoc assistance, minimizing the need for continued emergency assistance, and making spending assumptions more realistic, in preparation for the upcoming reauthorization of the farm program.

- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$27,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$25,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$24,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$23,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$21,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$22,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$20,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:

- (A) New budget authority, \$22,000,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$20,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$19,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,100,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$19,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$20,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$18,800,000,000.

(7) Commerce and Housing Credit (370): This function includes deposit insurance and financial regulatory agencies; the mortgage credit programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); the Department of Commerce's Census Bureau, its business promotion programs, and its technology development programs; rural housing loans; the Small Business Administration's business loans; the Postal Service; and other regulatory agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$7,400,000,000 and outlays of \$4,400,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$127,900,000,000 and outlays of \$84,300,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to address priorities such as but not limited to: an increase in the limit on the maximum loan that may be guaranteed, thereby making home ownership in high-cost housing areas more affordable, and consequent increased premium collections for the Federal Housing Administration's Mutual Mortgage Insurance (MMI) Fund, which will finance other important housing activities; increased premium collections from allowing FHA to insure hybrid adjustable-rate mortgages; continuation of the Advanced Technology Program in the Department of Commerce, and increased funding by 18 percent, or \$9 million, for the collection and calculation of basic economic statistics, to improve key measures used by government and business policy makers.

- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$7,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$8,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$3,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$8,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:

- (A) New budget authority, \$12,700,000,000.
- (B) Outlays, \$8,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,200,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$14,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$18,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$12,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$9,800,000,000.

(8) Transportation (400): This function is comprised mostly of the programs administered by the Department of Transportation, including programs for highways, mass transit, aviation, and maritime activities. The function also includes several small transportation-related agencies, and the civilian aviation research program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$63,700,000,000 and outlays of \$55,600,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$641,200,000,000 and outlays of \$647,300,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, which is \$2.7 billion of budget authority greater than the Committee-passed resolution in 2002, and \$33.2 billion of budget authority and \$7.7 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution (which imposes a cut in nominal dollars) over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to full funding of the authorized levels provided for highways and transit under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), full funding of the levels authorized for the Federal Aviation Administration under the Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR-21), the funding needed to keep the Federal commitment to Amtrak, and the funding needed to meet the ongoing requirements of the Coast Guard, at a level higher than requested by the President, to improve personnel training, eliminate spare parts shortages, operate drug interdiction more effectively, and ensure maritime safety.

- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$55,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$61,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$59,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$61,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$62,800,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$63,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$63,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$64,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$65,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$64,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$66,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$65,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$68,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,200,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$69,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$66,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$71,200,000,000.

(9) Community and Regional Development (450): This function includes programs that support the development of physical and financial infrastructure intended to promote viable community economies. It covers certain activities of the Department of Commerce and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. This function also includes spending to help communities and families recover from natural disasters, and spending for the rural development activities of the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other agencies. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$10,500,000,000 and outlays of \$11,400,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$116,300,000,000 and outlays of \$110,800,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, which is \$0.4 billion of budget authority greater than the Committee-passed resolution in 2002, and \$2.7 billion of budget authority and \$1.8 billion of outlays greater than the Committee-passed resolution over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to full inflation-adjusted funding of appropriations, including: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, which is frozen in the Committee-passed resolution, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Empowerment Zones, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI), and the Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program.

- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$10,800,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,100,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$10,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,500,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,500,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$11,700,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$10,700,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$12,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$13,100,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$11,900,000,000.

(10) Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services (500): This function primarily includes Federal spending within the Departments of Education, Labor, and Health and Human Services for programs that directly provide or assist states and localities in providing services to young people and adults. The activities that it covers include providing developmental services to low-income children, helping disadvantaged and other elementary and secondary school students, offering grants and loans to post-secondary students, and funding job-training and employment services for people of all ages. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$87,700,000,000 and outlays of \$79,200,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$1,050,300,000,000 and outlays of \$995,800,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011. This is greater than the level of the Committee-passed resolution by \$5.6 billion of budget authority and \$3.0 billion of outlays in fiscal year 2002, and \$132.8 billion of budget authority and \$104 billion of outlays over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to: reducing class sizes by recruiting and adequately compensating qualified teachers; improving teacher quality through professional development programs, especially for math and science teachers; facilitating school renovation by providing grants and subsidizing interest-free loans to local school districts; ensuring the effectiveness of all of our schools through increased funding of the title I program; enhancing the performance of our schools through investments in technology, school counselors, and after-school programs; expanding the Federal commitment to special education under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act by no less than \$1.5 billion per year, expanding access to higher education by sufficiently funding higher education programs, including an increase in the maximum Pell Grant award; sustaining the strength of the Nation's vocational rehabilitation programs, ensuring that each year more of those children eligible for Head Start are enrolled in the program and are well prepared for elementary education, sus-

taining the competitiveness of our economy through sufficient funding for workforce investment programs, and strengthening the safety net provided to our nation's most vulnerable people through, for example, increased funding levels for child welfare programs and the Social Services Block Grant (title XX).

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$87,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$79,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$89,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$86,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$92,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$89,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$96,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$93,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$99,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$96,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$102,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$99,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$109,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$102,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$116,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$108,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$124,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$116,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$132,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$123,800,000,000.

(11) Health (550): This function includes Federal spending for health care services, disease prevention, consumer and occupational safety, health-related research, and similar activities. The largest component of spending is the Federal/State Medicaid program, which pays for health services for some low-income women, children, and elderly people, as well as people with disabilities. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$194,300,000,000 and outlays of \$190,200,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$2,898,600,000,000 and outlays of \$2,873,100,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011. This is greater than the level of the Committee-passed resolution by \$1.7 billion of discretionary budget authority and \$400 million of discretionary outlays in fiscal year 2002, and \$4.0 billion of discretionary budget authority and \$2.6 billion of discretionary outlays over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to: doubling funding for the National Institutes of Health relative to the 1998 level by 2003, maintaining inflation-adjusted funding for other discretionary health programs, expanding access to health insurance for working families by

allowing states to cover families under the Medicaid or State Children's Health Insurance Program, and allowing a buy-in to Medicaid for families with special-needs children if family income is under 300 percent of poverty, increasing funding for community health centers, providing low-income Medicare beneficiaries protection against premiums and cost-sharing requirements of a Medicare prescription drug benefit, and restoring Medicaid benefits to certain legal immigrants.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$194,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$190,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$217,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$213,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$235,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$233,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$255,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$253,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$276,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$274,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$296,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$293,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$319,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$316,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$341,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$338,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$366,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$365,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$395,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$393,200,000,000.

(12) Medicare (570): This function is comprised of spending for Medicare, the Federal health insurance program for elderly and eligible disabled people. Medicare consists of two parts, each tied to a trust fund. Hospital Insurance (HI, also known as Part A) reimburses providers for inpatient care that beneficiaries receive in hospitals, as well as care at skilled nursing facilities, home health care related to a hospital stay, and hospice services. Supplementary Medical Insurance (Part B) pays for physicians' services, outpatient services at hospitals, home health care, and other services. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$229,200,000,000 and outlays of \$229,100,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$3,487,100,000,000 and outlays of \$3,486,800,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011. This is greater than the level of the Committee-passed resolution by \$100 million of budget authority in fiscal year 2002, and \$179.5 billion of budget authority and \$179.2 billion of outlays over fiscal years

2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to: extending the solvency of the Medicare HI (Part A) Trust Fund, by transferring surplus funds from outside the program to the HI Trust Fund, creating a voluntary prescription drug benefit within the Medicare program for all Medicare beneficiaries, and providing \$330 billion to fund it, and taking the Medicare HI (Part A) Trust Fund off-budget to ensure that it is used solely for current-law Medicare benefits.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$229,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$229,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$257,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$257,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$281,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$281,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$307,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$307,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$324,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$324,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$353,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$354,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$382,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$382,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$414,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$414,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$449,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$449,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$487,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$487,400,000,000.

(13) Income Security (600): This function covers Federal income-security programs that provide cash or in-kind benefits to individuals. Some of those benefits (such as food stamps, Supplemental Security Income, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, housing, and the earned income tax credit) are means-tested, whereas others (such as unemployment compensation and Civil Service Retirement and Disability payments) do not depend on a person's income or assets. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$273,800,000,000 and outlays of \$272,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$3,230,300,000,000 and outlays of \$3,217,300,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011. This is greater than the level of the Committee-passed resolution by \$2.3 billion of budget authority (but \$100 million less of outlays) in fiscal year 2002, and \$17.6 billion of budget authority and \$15.7 billion of outlays over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to: en-

hancing America's nutritional safety net through improvements that facilitate access to the Food Stamp program, providing increased funding for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance program (LIHEAP) and emergency funds in response to escalating energy prices; ensuring that Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and children (WIC) funds supplying nutritional benefits and counseling for pregnant women, infants and children increase with inflation; giving states more resources to support families moving from welfare to work through child care and critical TANF assistance programs; addressing the Nation's affordable housing crisis by maintaining public housing Capital Fund and Drug Elimination programs at inflation-adjusted levels; renewing all expiring section 8 contracts, maintaining adequate section 8 reserves, and adding 84,000 new section 8 housing assistance vouchers and maintaining them for ten years, increasing housing resources for the low-income elderly in preparation for the aging of the baby boom generation, maintaining Congress' commitment to the flexible HOME Investment Partnership Program, ensuring that grants to state and local governments for affordable rental housing and home ownership activities at least keep pace with inflation, as opposed to the Committee-passed resolution which diminishes HOME program grants through new set-asides, and restoring SSI and food stamp benefits to certain legal immigrants.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$273,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$272,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$284,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$282,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$295,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$293,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$309,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$308,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$317,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$316,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$323,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$323,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$338,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$338,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$350,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$349,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$361,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$360,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$373,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$372,300,000,000.

(14) Social Security (650): This function is comprised of spending for the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance programs, commonly known as Social Security. Social Security consists of two parts, each tied to a trust fund. The Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI) program provides monthly benefits to eligible retired workers and their families and survivors. The Disability Insurance (DI) program provides monthly benefits to eligible disabled workers and their families. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$11,000,000,000 and outlays of \$11,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$150,900,000,000 and outlays of \$150,900,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011. This is greater than the level of the Committee-passed resolution by \$100 billion of discretionary budget authority in fiscal year 2002, and \$3.1 billion of discretionary budget authority and \$2.7 billion of discretionary outlays over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to: protecting the Social Security Trust Fund from any diversion of its surplus, to extend the solvency of this essential program for today's retirees and for future generations, and maintaining the inflation-adjusted level of appropriations for social security administrative costs, with \$3 billion more in funding than provided in the Committee-approved Republican Budget Resolution, thereby protecting the level of service for all elderly, disabled, and survivor beneficiaries.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$11,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$11,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$12,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$12,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$13,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$13,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$14,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$14,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$15,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$15,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$16,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$18,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$20,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$20,400,000,000.

(15) Veterans Benefits and Services (700): This function covers programs that offer benefits to military veterans. Those programs, most of which are run by the Department of Veterans Affairs, provide health care, disability compensation, pensions, life insurance, education and training, and guaranteed loans. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$52,400,000,000 and outlays of \$51,700,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$606,400,000,000 and outlays of \$602,000,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011. This is greater than the level of the Committee-passed resolution by \$100 million of budget authority and \$100 million of outlays in fiscal year 2002, and \$12.4 billion of budget authority and \$11.9 billion of outlays over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to: increasing funding for appropriated veterans programs by \$100 million for 2002 over the levels in the Committee-approved Republican resolution, to meet the needs of the VHA, and to increase Department of Veterans Affairs personnel and technology for claims processing and administration, reaffirming our commitment to veterans by adequately funding the Department of Veterans Affairs; avoiding shifts from one program to another to meet current crises; ensuring that veterans are able to receive, in a timely manner, the benefits Congress intended for them; and increasing mandatory programs for veterans by raising the education benefit in the Montgomery GI bill from \$650 to \$1100, and enhancing certain burial benefits as provided in H.R. 801.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$52,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$51,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$53,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$53,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$56,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$55,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$60,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$59,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$59,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$59,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$58,900,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$63,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$63,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$65,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$64,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$67,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$66,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$69,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$68,600,000,000.

(16) Administration of Justice (750): This function covers programs that provide judicial services, law enforcement, and prison operation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Federal court system are all supported under this function. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$32,400,000,000 and outlays of \$31,400,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$378,400,000,000 and outlays of \$374,700,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011. This is greater than the level of the Committee-passed resolution (which cuts funding for the Justice Department in nominal dollars) by \$1.5 billion of budget authority and \$1.1 billion of outlays in fiscal year 2002, and \$19.1 billion of budget authority and \$18 billion of outlays over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to maintaining inflation-adjusted levels of appropriations for every program, specifically including: the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, which provides funds to local communities to hire additional community police officers; all of the Department of Justice's law enforcement and legal divisions, the Treasury Department's United States Customs Service; the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF); and State and local law enforcement assistance.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$31,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$32,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$32,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$35,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$35,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$36,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$36,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$37,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$37,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$38,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$38,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$39,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$39,200,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$40,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$40,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$42,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$41,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$43,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$42,700,000,000.

(17) General Government (800): This function covers the central management and policy responsibilities of both the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government. Among the agencies it funds are the General Services Administration and the Internal Revenue Service. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$17,200,000,000 and outlays of \$16,800,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$177,100,000,000 and outlays of \$174,600,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011. This is greater than the level of the Committee-passed resolution by \$500 million of budget authority and \$500 million of outlays in fiscal year 2002, and \$600 million of budget authority and \$1.2 billion of outlays over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, better to address priorities such as but not limited to maintaining inflation-adjusted levels of appropriations, above the level of the Committee-approved Republican Budget Resolution, and enactment of election reform legislation guaranteeing State and local election jurisdictions sufficient funds to replace outdated and outmoded voting technologies.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,200,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$16,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$16,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$16,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$17,900,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$17,700,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$18,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$18,700,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$18,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$19,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$18,900,000,000.

(18) Net Interest (900): This function includes the debt-servicing obligation of the Federal Government for the sum of all of its past budget deficits. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$259,600,000,000 and outlays of \$259,600,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget au-

thority of \$2,311,000,000,000 and outlays of \$2,311,000,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, which is \$71.6 billion of budget authority and \$71.6 billion of outlays less than the Committee-passed resolution over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to address priorities such as but not limited to: the most rapid retirement of debt possible, faster than under the President's budget, and faster still than under the Committee-approved Republican Budget Resolution, and the consequent maximum reduction in the Federal Government's net interest costs, to strengthen the budget and the economy for the demographic challenges ahead.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$259,600,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$259,600,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$254,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$254,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004:

(A) New budget authority, \$249,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$249,300,000,000.

Fiscal year 2005:

(A) New budget authority, \$241,800,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$241,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2006:

(A) New budget authority, \$236,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$236,000,000,000.

Fiscal year 2007:

(A) New budget authority, \$230,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$230,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2008:

(A) New budget authority, \$223,400,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$223,400,000,000.

Fiscal year 2009:

(A) New budget authority, \$215,100,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$215,100,000,000.

Fiscal year 2010:

(A) New budget authority, \$205,500,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$205,500,000,000.

Fiscal year 2011:

(A) New budget authority, \$195,300,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$195,300,000,000.

(19) Allowances (920): This function may include amounts to reflect proposals that would affect multiple budget functions. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of \$5,000,000,000 and outlays of \$1,800,000,000 in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of \$50,000,000,000 and outlays of \$45,500,000,000 over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to address priorities such as but not limited to a reserve fund for unforeseen contingencies such as floods, earthquakes, and other natural disasters.

Fiscal year 2002:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.

(B) Outlays, \$1,800,000,000.

Fiscal year 2003:

(A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.

- (B) Outlays, \$4,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,800,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$4,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,000,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, \$5,000,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, \$5,000,000,000.

(20) Undistributed Offsetting Receipts (950): This function comprises major offsetting receipt items that would distort the funding levels of other functional categories if they were distributed to them. The policy of this resolution is that there shall be budget authority of $-\$38,700,000,000$ and outlays of $-\$38,700,000,000$ in fiscal year 2002, and budget authority of $-\$514,900,000,000$ and outlays of $-\$514,900,000,000$ over fiscal years 2002 through 2011, to address priorities such as but not limited to adjusting rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services. The budget resolution does not include the provision contained in the President's budget that assumes the opening of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) for oil drilling. The budget resolution does not extend a provision included in the February Blueprint and the Committee-approved Republican Budget Resolution that increases agency contributions for employees covered by the civil service retirement system.

- Fiscal year 2002:
 - (A) New budget authority, $-\$38,700,000,000$.
 - (B) Outlays, $-\$38,700,000,000$.
- Fiscal year 2003:
 - (A) New budget authority, $-\$49,100,000,000$.
 - (B) Outlays, $-\$49,100,000,000$.
- Fiscal year 2004:
 - (A) New budget authority, $-\$57,600,000,000$.
 - (B) Outlays, $-\$57,600,000,000$.
- Fiscal year 2005:
 - (A) New budget authority, $-\$55,300,000,000$.

- (B) Outlays, —\$55,300,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2006:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$48,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$48,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2007:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$46,900,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$46,900,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2008:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$51,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$51,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2009:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$52,600,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$52,600,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2010:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$54,400,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$54,400,000,000.
- Fiscal year 2011:
 - (A) New budget authority, —\$60,300,000,000.
 - (B) Outlays, —\$60,300,000,000.

SEC. 4. RECONCILIATION.

(a) SUBMISSION BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR TAX RELIEF IN FISCAL YEAR 2001.—Not later than May 1, 2001, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House a reconciliation bill that consists of changes in laws within its jurisdiction to reduce revenues by not more than \$60 billion during fiscal year 2001.

(b) SUBMISSIONS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR ENHANCED STATUTORY PROTECTIONS AND SOLVENCY EXTENSION FOR MEDICARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY.—

(1) TAKING MEDICARE OFF-BUDGET AND RE-AFFIRMING THE OFF-BUDGET STATUS OF SOCIAL SECURITY.—Not later than June 8, 2001, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall report to the House Committee on the Budget a reconciliation bill that changes laws within its jurisdiction to designate the Medicare HI surplus as having the same off-budget status as the Social Security surplus, and that reaffirms the off-budget status of the Social Security surplus. Pursuant to this and without exception:

(A) 100 percent of the Social Security surplus in each fiscal year from 2002 through 2011 shall be saved by purchasing from the Treasury special non-marketable bonds, which can be redeemed only to pay for Social Security benefits stipulated in current law;

(B) 100 percent of the Medicare HI surplus in each fiscal year from 2002 through 2011 shall be saved by purchasing from the Treasury special non-marketable bonds for the Medicare HI trust fund, which can be redeemed only to pay for Medicare HI benefits stipulated in current law; and

(C) the Treasury shall use the proceeds of sales of special non-marketable bonds to the Social Security and Medicare HI trust funds exclusively for redeeming publicly held debt.

(2) EXTENDING SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE SOLVENCY.—Not later than June 8, 2001, the House Committee on Ways

and Means shall submit legislation to the House Committee on the Budget providing for the annual remittance from the General Fund of the Treasury to the Hospital Insurance (Medicare Part A) Trust Fund and to the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund of an amount equal to one-third of the projected on-budget, that is non-Social Security, non-Medicare HI, surplus, currently projected to be \$910 billion from fiscal year 2002 through fiscal year 2011. Such remittances shall be equally divided between the two trust funds, with the objective of extending their solvency to at least 2040 and 2050, respectively. Such remittances shall be derived exclusively from the on-budget, that is non-Social Security, non-Medicare HI, surplus over that ten-year period.

(c) SUBMISSIONS BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR RESPONSIBLE TAX RELIEF.—

(1) SUBMISSION.—Not later than June 8, 2001, the House Committee on Ways and Means shall submit legislation to the House Committee on the Budget reducing revenues in amounts which, when combined with the debt service costs of tax adjustments made in fiscal year 2001, does not exceed \$34 billion in fiscal year 2002, \$300 billion for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and \$737 billion for fiscal years 2002 through 2011.

(2) POLICY ASSUMPTIONS.—Within the framework of this budget resolution, which provides for the extension of the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, the policy of this resolution is that there shall be net tax relief, which when combined with the debt service costs of tax adjustments made in fiscal year 2001, does not exceed \$34 billion in fiscal year 2002, \$300 billion in fiscal years 2002 through 2006, or \$737 billion in fiscal years 2002 through 2011. Such tax relief shall include but not be limited to provisions that—

(A) create a new income tax bracket, taxing income at a rate below the current 15 percent rate;

(B) mitigate the marriage penalty including that created through the earned income credit;

(C) increase the earned income credit for working families with children;

(D) eliminate estate taxes on all but the very largest estates; and

(E) grant other tax relief, such as modification of the individual alternative minimum tax and enhancement of tax incentives for retirement savings.

(3) FLEXIBILITY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.—If the reconciliation submission by the Committee on Ways and Means alters the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in ways that are scored by the Joint Committee on Taxation as outlay changes, as through legislation affecting refundable tax credits, the submission shall be considered to meet the revenue requirements of the reconciliation directive if the net cost of the revenue and outlay changes does not exceed the revenue amount set forth for that committee in paragraph 1 of this subsection. Upon the submission of such legislation, the chairman of the House Committee on the Budget shall adjust the budget aggregates in this resolution and allocations made under this resolution accordingly.

(d) SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE AND WAYS AND MEANS FOR MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.—

(1) Not later than June 8, 2001, the House Committees named in paragraph (2) shall report the following changes in laws within their jurisdiction to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2)(A) The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall increase outlays by not more than the following: \$94,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$97,865,000,000 for the period fiscal year 2002 through 2006, and \$330,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2002 through 2011.

(B) The House Committee on Ways and Means shall increase outlays by not more than the following: \$94,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$97,865,000,000 for the period fiscal year 2002 through 2006, and \$330,000,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2002 through 2011.

(e) OTHER SUBMISSIONS BY HOUSE COMMITTEES.—

(1) SUBMISSIONS.—Not later than June 8, 2001, the House Committees named in paragraph (2) shall report the following changes in laws within their jurisdiction to the House Committee on the Budget. After receiving those recommendations, the House Committee on the Budget shall report to the House a reconciliation bill carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(2)(A) SUBMISSION BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE FOR ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS, RESTORING FOOD STAMPS FOR LEGAL IMMIGRANTS, AND ENHANCING THE NUTRITIONAL SAFETY NET.—The House Committee on Agriculture shall increase outlays by not more than the following: \$8,381,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$29,158,000,000 for the period fiscal year 2002 through 2006, and \$54,019,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2002 through 2011.

(B) SUBMISSION BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE FOR STUDENT LOAN FORGIVENESS FOR MATH AND SCIENCE TEACHERS.—The House Committee on Education and the Workforce shall increase outlays by not more than the following: \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$32,000,000 for the period fiscal year 2002 through 2006, and \$82,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2002 through 2011.

(C) SUBMISSION BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE FOR THE FAMILY OPPORTUNITY ACT AND FOR PROVIDING ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES.—The House Committee on Energy and Commerce shall increase outlays by not more than the following: \$97,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$13,475,000,000 for the period fiscal year 2002 through 2006, and \$50,021,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2002 through 2011.

(D) SUBMISSION BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR EXPANSION OF MONTGOMERY GI BILL EDUCATION BENEFITS, BURIAL BENEFITS, AND OTHER BENEFITS.—The House Com-

mittee on Veterans Affairs shall increase outlays by not more than the following: \$264,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$3,205,000,000 for the period fiscal year 2002 through 2006, and \$7,087,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2002 through 2011.

(E) SUBMISSION BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS FOR EXTENDING TANF SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS, INCREASING TITLE XX (SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT), PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES, PROVIDING INDEPENDENT LIVING VOUCHERS FOR FOSTER CHILDREN, INCREASING THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND, AND RESTORING EQUITY IN SSI AND MEDICAID BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN LEGAL IMMIGRANTS.—The House Committee on Ways and Means shall increase outlays by not more than the following: \$714,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, \$9,411,000,000 for the period fiscal year 2002 through 2006, and \$31,091,000,000 for the period of fiscal year 2002 through 2011.

SEC. 5. TREATMENT OF OASDI ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

In the House, in addition to amounts in this resolution, allocations to the Committee on Appropriations shall include the following amounts, which are assumed to be used for the Administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, and, for purposes of section 302(f)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, those allocations shall be considered to be allocations made under section 302(a) of that Act: \$3,597,000,000 in new budget authority and \$3,542,000,000 in outlays.

SEC. 6. RESERVE FUND FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

In the House, whenever the Committee on Appropriations reports a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto is offered or a conference report thereon is submitted, that provides new budget authority for any fiscal year from 2002 through 2011 of at least the level appropriated in the previous fiscal year adjusted for inflation for programs authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), part B grants to States, the Committee on the Budget shall increase the appropriate allocations of new budget authority and outlays for that fiscal year by \$1,500,000,000 (and adjust any other appropriate levels), an amount to be used solely for programs authorized under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), part B grants to States. However, no such adjustment shall exceed the amount by which the bill exceeds the applicable allocation.

SEC. 7. FUNDS ALREADY APPROPRIATED FOR ARREARAGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

For purposes of enforcing the allocations in this resolution, any outlays scored from authorizing legislation releasing previously appropriated funding for the United Nations is assumed not to be new outlays.

SEC. 8. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE STABILIZATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES, COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.

It is the sense of Congress that Federal revenue-sharing payments to States, counties, and boroughs pursuant to the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 963; 16 U.S.C. 500), the Act of August 28, 1937 (chapter

876; 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f), the Act of May 24, 1939 (chapter 144; 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq.), and sections 13982 and 13983 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–66; 16 U.S.C. 500 note; 43 U.S.C. 1181f note) should be stabilized and maintained for the long-term benefit of schools, roads, public services, and communities, and that providing such permanent, stable funding is a priority of the 106th Congress.

SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress finds that—

(1) the levels in this concurrent budget resolution for function 250 (General Science, Space, and Technology) for fiscal year 2002 are \$300,000,000 above the level in the House Republican budget resolution and over ten years (fiscal years 2002 to 2011), the levels in this concurrent resolution are \$3,100,000,000 above the levels in the House Republican budget resolution;

(2) the National Science Foundation is the largest supporter of basic research in the Federal Government;

(3) the National Science Foundation is the second largest supporter of university-based research;

(4) research conducted by the grantees of the National Science Foundation has led to innovations that have dramatically improved the quality of life of all Americans;

(5) because basic research funded by the National Science Foundation is high-risk, cutting edge, fundamental, and may not produce tangible benefits for over a decade, the Federal Government is uniquely suited to support such research; and

(6) the National Science Foundation's focus on peer-reviewed, merit-based grants represents a model for research agencies across the Federal Government.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the function 250 levels assume an increase for National Science Foundation that is sufficient for it to continue its critical role in funding basic research, cultivating America's intellectual infrastructure, and leading to innovations that assure the Nation's economic future.

SEC. 10. FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAY.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The House of Representatives finds the following:

(1) Members of the uniformed services and civilian employees of the United States make significant contributions to the general welfare of the Nation.

(2) Increases in the pay of members of the uniformed services and of civilian employees of the United States have not kept pace with increases in the overall pay levels of workers in the private sector, so that there now exists—

(A) a 32 percent gap between compensation levels of Federal civilian employees and compensation levels of private sector workers; and

(B) an estimated 10 percent gap between compensation levels of members of the uniformed services and compensation levels of private sector workers.

(3) The President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2002 includes a 4.6 percent pay raise for military personnel.

(4) The Office of Management and Budget has requested that Federal agencies plan their fiscal year 2002 budgets with a 3.6 percent pay raise for civilian Federal employees.

(5) In almost every year during the past 2 decades, there have been equal adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the compensation of civilian employees of the United States.

(b) SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services.

SEC. 11. ASSET BUILDING FOR THE WORKING POOR.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress find the following:

(1) For the vast majority of United States households, the pathway to the economic mainstream and financial security is not through spending and consumption, but through savings, investing, and the accumulation of assets.

(2) One-third of all Americans have no assets available for investment and another 20 percent have only negligible assets. The situation is even more serious for minority households; for example, 60 percent of African-American households have no or negative financial assets.

(3) Nearly 50 percent of all children in America live in households that have no assets available for investment, including 40 percent of Caucasian children and 73 percent of African-American children.

(4) Up to 20 percent of all United States households do not deposit their savings in financial institutions and, thus, do not have access to the basic financial tools that make asset accumulation possible.

(5) Public policy can have either a positive or a negative impact on asset accumulation. Traditional public assistance programs based on income and consumption have rarely been successful in supporting the transition to economic self-sufficiency. Tax policy, through \$288,000,000,000 in annual tax incentives, has helped lay the foundation for the great middle class.

(6) Lacking an income tax liability, low-income working families cannot take advantage of asset development incentives available through the Federal tax code.

(7) Individual Development Accounts have proven to be successful in helping low-income working families save and accumulate assets. Individual Development Accounts have been used to purchase long-term, high-return assets, including homes, postsecondary education and training, and small business.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Federal tax code should support a significant expansion of Individual Development Accounts so that millions of low-income, working families can save, build assets, and move their lives forward; thus, making positive contributions to the economic and social well-being of the United States, as well as to its future.

SEC. 12. FEDERAL FIRE PREVENTION ASSISTANCE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Increased demands on firefighting and emergency medical personnel have made it difficult for local governments to adequately fund necessary fire safety precautions.

(2) The Government has an obligation to protect the health and safety of the firefighting personnel of the United States and to ensure that they have the financial resources to protect the public.

(3) The high rates in the United States of death, injury, and property damage caused by fires demonstrates a critical need for Federal investment in support of firefighting personnel.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Government should support the core operations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency by providing needed fire grant programs to assist our firefighters and rescue personnel as they respond to more than 17,000,000 emergency calls annually. To accomplish this task, Congress supports preservation of the Assistance to Firefighters grant program. Continued support of the Assistance to Firefighters grant program will enable local firefighters to adequately protect the lives of countless Americans put at risk by insufficient fire protection.

SEC. 13. FUNDING FOR GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AT CHILDREN'S TEACHING HOSPITALS

It is the sense of Congress that:

(1) Function 550 of the President's budget should include an appropriate level of funding for graduate medical education conducted at independent children's teaching hospitals in order to ensure access to care by millions of children nationwide.

(2) An emphasis should be placed on the role played by community health centers in underserved rural and urban communities. An increase in funding for community health centers should not come at the expense of the Community Access Program. Both programs should be funded adequately, with the intention of doubling funding for increased capacity for community health centers, in addition to keeping the Community Access Program operational.

(3) The medicare program should emphasize such preventive medical services as those provided by vision rehabilitation professionals in saving Government funds and preserving the independence of a growing number of seniors in the coming years.

(4) Funding under function 550 should also reflect the importance of the Ryan White CARE Act to persons afflicted with HIV/AIDS. Funds allocated from the CARE Act serve as the safety net for thousands of low-income people living with HIV/AIDS who reside in metropolitan areas but are ineligible for entitlement programs. Moreover, the CARE Act provides critically needed grants directly to existing community-based clinics and public health providers to develop and deliver both early and ongoing comprehensive services to persons with HIV/AIDS.

SEC. 14. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON PRESERVING HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND PROFESSIONAL HEALTH CARE TRAINING.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) it recognizes the need to maintain the national network devoted to providing health care services and supports its continuation;

(2) without adequate resources devoted to research and development of new technologies, modern medicine cannot meet the challenges of the new century; and

(3) without adequate resources devoted to the recruitment and training of skilled caregivers in all setting, the latest technologies may never benefit the American people.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that to preserve funding for vital health care services, address shortages in health care professions, such as nursing, as well as health care research, the Congress should support fully funding these programs, specifically including health care professions training, and other health-related programs, at a level sufficient to support continuation of current services.

